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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1049)

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|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | CHITRA. | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH. | Registration Number | 7719. |
| Center | M.N | Date | 17/08/18. |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका म खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Concerns regarding the wide formulation and indiscreet application of discretionary powers of the Governor need closer attention. Discuss. (150 words) 10

राज्यपाल की विवेकाधीन शक्तियों के व्यापक निरूपण एवं अविवेकपूर्ण अनुप्रयोग संबंधी चिन्ताओं के संदर्भ में सावधानीपूर्वक ध्यान केन्द्रित करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Governor is a lynchpin between Centre and State government. He enjoys the discretionary power under article 163 which specify that decision of governor is superlative in case of discretionary power.

Discretionary power of Governor :-

a) Article 200 & 201, provides the basis for governor to reserve a bill for reference to President.

b) Article 356 provides him the discretion to send written report in case of a constitutional failure within the state.

c) Article 164, in case of hung assembly, it is his discretion to appoint leader of single largest party to form the government.

d) In case of 213, Governor has the power

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to promulgate ordinances when the state assembly is not in session.

In the recent times, as seen in election in Goa, Manipur and lately Karnataka, the discretionary power of governor was severely questioned and hence the debate of immunity of governor in such matters.

As per Bhanwar Singh Vs State of Punjab, apex court has questioned the immunity of post of governor.

Is it justified?

Governor is supposed to be a neutral personality, not affected by central government presence, is meant to uphold the integrity, conduct for welfare of citizen and not any party. Even Sarkaria commission and S.R. Bommai case suggest the governor to be constitutional representative.

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2. Explain the concept of subordinate legislation in India. Also discuss the mechanisms for their scrutiny and control. (150 words) **10**

भारत में अधीनस्थ विधान की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही उनकी संवीक्षा और नियंत्रण की क्रियाविधियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

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3. The crucial position accorded to the Speaker in Indian legislatures, makes it imperative to protect them from undue political pressures and incentives. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारतीय विधायिकाओं में अध्यक्ष को प्रदान की गई महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्थिति वस्तुतः उन्हें अनुचित राजनीतिक दबावों एवं प्रोत्साहनों से सुरक्षित करना आवश्यक बनाती है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Speaker has a very crucial position in the effective functioning of lower house. Its discussion, deliberation and conduct.

Major power of speaker :-

- The decision if a bill is qualified to be money bill is done by speaker.
- Speaker is responsible for business of conduct of house.
- In case of anti-defection (10th schedule), the decision of speaker is final and is not subject to judicial review.
- All the proceedings of house, order, casting vote in case of tie, adjournment, prorogue of session is done by speaker.
- Speaker presides over the joint session of parliament in case of deadlock.

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In such a scenario, it is crucial that speaker is free from any form of political interference, is neutral in conduct of the business of house.

- The speaker must resign from the party after being elected as speaker
- In next election, the seat of speaker should remain uncontested.
- It is crucial that speaker commands immense respect, integrity, moral standard to set an example for parliamentarian.

However, the power of disqualification (as seen in Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand) can be assigned to election commission and in case of speaker it should be subject to judicial review (Kihoto - Hollohan case).

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**4.** The Departmentally-Related Standing Committees have been referred to as mini-parliaments in India. Highlight their relevance in a democratic polity and discuss, with examples, how they improve the overall effectiveness of the Parliament. (150 words) **10**

विभागों से संबद्ध स्थायी समितियों (विभागीय स्थायी समितियों) को भारत में मिनी-संसदों के रूप में संदर्भित किया गया है। लोकतान्त्रिक राजनीति में उनकी प्रासंगिकता पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए कि वे संसद की समग्र प्रभावकारिता में किस प्रकार वृद्धि करती हैं।

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5. Enumerate the issues associated with functioning of tribunals in India. How can these be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में अधिकरणों की कार्यपद्धति से संबद्ध मुद्दों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इनका समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

TRIBUNALS :- These are the quasi-judicial bodies which are set up for specific, quick disposal of cases by executives to avoid the judicial overload and disposal of administrative disputes in time bound manner.

Issues associated with tribunals :-

- They circumvent the judicial path and aim at bypassing the standard procedure. Supreme Court struck down that Tax Tribunals, in this context.
- At times, multiple tribunals are created to solve the disputes, but stick pendency remains.
- As seen in Finance Bill, 2017 many tribunals were merged to reduce unnecessary, redundant tribunals. The problem arises in case of lack of expertise. Eg :- Telecom sector tribunals

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- One of the major challenge is it bypass the jurisdiction of high court, as the verdict of tribunal can be only challenged in supreme court.
- Separation of power doctrine is under compromise as most of the time the litigant is government itself, while appointment to tribunal is made by executive. This is conflict of interest and encroaches power of judiciary.

So, while article 323A and 323B were added under Indian constitution to provide for specialised appeal mechanism, care should be taken that balance of power must be maintained. It should be dissolved once purpose is achieved and what is needed is a comprehensive overhaul of tribunals in India.

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6. Examine the significance of Gram Sabhas, as mentioned in Article 243A of the Indian constitution, in the development process with special reference to Fifth Schedule areas. (150 words) 10

पांचवीं अनुसूची के क्षेत्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विकास की प्रक्रिया में, भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 243A में वर्णित ग्राम सभाओं के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Significance of Gram Sabhas :-

It was by 73rd & 74th CA that Gram Sabha was granted constitutional status

- It represents all adult population and is harbinger of ideal of political decentralisation.
- Under PESA act and Scheduled area (Other traditional dwellers) act, Forest Rights Act, 2006, Gram Sabha needs to be consulted before any form of encroachment of land.
- Gram Sabha also has special power in case of
  - → minor forest produce
  - → minor minerals
  - → minor land leasing.

This is also specific to 5th schedules.

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However, over the last decade (or) so, there are overlapping jurisdiction b/w

forest department (State) ⇄ Gram Sabha

this is a major source of conflict, and control over minor forest produce impacts livelihood, traditional customary rights of forest dwellers (who resided since 13 December, 2005 as per act).

Thus, there is a need to review the actual implementation of provision of these acts and also actual realisation of article 243A, with special reference to Gram Sabha.

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7. The Rajya Sabha is merely a secondary house rather than a second house in the Indian Parliamentary system. Critically analyze the statement. Also, compare and contrast the position of the Rajya Sabha vis-à-vis the State legislative councils. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में राज्यसभा वस्तुतः दूसरा सदन होने के स्थान पर एक दूसरे दर्जे का सदन मात्र है। इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, राज्य विधान परिषदों के मुकाबले राज्यसभा की स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए और अंतर बताइए।

Rajya Sabha is an indispensable part of Indian parliamentary system. It is the second house with Lok Sabha having primacy on account of being directly elected representative house. But it does have certain exclusive powers

a) Article 249 :— On the passing of 2/3rd members present and voting, RS can ask Parliament to make law on State subject.

b) Article 312 — Only Rajya Sabha has power to recommend creation of All India Service

— Hence it is a primary source of State's representation in Parliament.

Why is it then <u>Second</u> house ?

— It can only return money bill and Lok Sabha is not entitled to accept its suggestion.

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- Numerical strength in joint session of Lok Sabha outweighs that of Rajya Sabha.

However, Rajya Sabha can have equal say in case of
- ordinary bill.
- constitutional amendment bill
- emergency proclamation.

In addition, it acts as a check on the arbitrariness of hasty legislation if any by Lok Sabha.

Rajya Sabha vis-a-vis State Legislative council :—

While SLC can delay an ordinary bill only by maximum of one month (3+1) Rajya Sabha has greater power.

SLC is not a federal representation of state while RS has significance of being elected by State Legislative Assembly

Finally Rajya Sabha is a permanent body as compared to SLC which are present only in 7 states and can be dissolved anytime.

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**8.** A major shift is needed in the institutional framework of the Central Water Commission (CWC) and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to make water management more holistic and multidisciplinary. Discuss in the context of Mihir Shah Committee recommendations. (150 words) **10**

जल प्रबंधन को अधिक समग्र और बहु-विषयक बनाने के लिए केंद्रीय जल आयोग (CWC) एवं केन्द्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड (CGWB) के संस्थागत ढाँचे में महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। मिहिर शाह समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In case of water regulation

Central water commission
- Surface water & aspect of pollution.

Central ground water Board.
- aspect of water table, aquifier underground

Because of multiplicity, divided domain of authority, water management lack a comprehensive approach in regulation.

In this context, Mihir Shah committee suggested combining both these bodies to form NATIONAL WATER COMMISSION.

This would enable
- comprehensive planning of water bodies,
- restoration, mapping, harvesting, rejuvination of sources (water bodies)

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- adequate effort to conserve, store and regulate the usage both for agriculture as well as industrial purposes.

Challenges :-

- It might amount to over-regulation
- more centralised chain of command.
- overlaping of funds.
- there is need for domain expertise to address specific challenge to augment resources.

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9. On what grounds can a person be denied the right to contest elections to the Parliament in India? Will a life-time ban on those convicted of heinous crimes address the problem of criminalisation of politics? Discuss. (150 words) 10

किसी व्यक्ति को भारत में संसद हेतु चुनाव लड़ने के अधिकार से किन आधारों पर वंचित किया जा सकता है? क्या जघन्य अपराधों के दोषी व्यक्तियों पर जीवनपर्यन्त प्रतिबंध से राजनीति के अपराधीकरण की समस्या का यथोचित समाधान होगा? चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to contest election :-

Anybody who is a citizen of India and has acquired required age of 25 years (Lok Sabha), 30 years (Rajya Sabha), 35 years (President and Governor) is eligible subject to RPA act 1951.

Denial to contest election :-

Section 8 of RPA act points to

- Section 8(1) - subject to specific crime like caste, untouchability, murder, sexual misconduct among many is entitled to ban for 6 years to contest election.
- Section 8(2), specifies that if a legislator is convicted for term of 2 years and above, he is barred from contesting election for 6 years.

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Will such ban and life time ban in specific solve the problem ?

Election commission has urged the government along with supreme court to ban such convicts to be part of law making.

- It violates essence of democracy and trust of people to choose convicts and assign them privelleged position.
- Such ban will reduce the politician-bureaucracy-police nexus and set an example of integrity, fair and transparent democracy.
- Systemic reform, inner party democracy, self-regulation among parties while assigning ticket also will go a long way in addressing this issue.

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**10.** Directive Principles can be considered as even more important than the Fundamental Rights because they provide a positive thrust towards welfare. Discuss. (150 words) **10**

निर्देशक तत्वों को मूल अधिकारों से भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण माना जा सकता है क्योंकि वे कल्याण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक प्रेरणा प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

DPSP and FR are regarded as the tools of socio-economic and political democracy of governance.

Significance of DPSP :- (Article 35-51)

- It is basis of ideals for governance, form of guiding principle for legislation.
- It is comprehensive in nature
  - → Separation of Power
  - → weaker, disabled, women SC, ST's.
  - → public health.
  - → Panchayat (Article 40) co-operative society (43 B).
  - → Equal pay for equal work.
  - → Social welfare, Liberal and Gandhian ideals in general

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Fundamental Rights on other hand are limitation on executive and legislature. They are essential for rule of law, rights of citizen against any arbitrary rules and are essential for the individual and social development of citizens in general.

Harmonious balance between FR & DPSP

While FR is justiciable, DPSP is non-justiciable. Both are essential in terms of laying outline of governance to realize the essence of ideals of PREAMBLE. It is rightly stated that both are the 'conscience keeper' of Indian democracy.

DPSP, is a prescriptive document of ideals for legislation makers and acts as a check against any aberration in law-making to realise ideals of liberty equality, fraternity, justice.

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**11.** In light of demands for replacement of the FPTP (First Past the Post) system with other alternatives, compare the merits and enumerate the challenges associated with replacing the current system. (250 words) 15

FPTP (फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट) प्रणाली को अन्य विकल्पों से प्रतिस्थापित किए जाने की मांगों के प्रकाश में, वर्तमान प्रणाली के लाभों से तुलना करते हुए इसे प्रतिस्थापित करने से सम्बंधित चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Among the three possible forms of election pattern

1) First past the post system
2) System of proportional representation
3) Hybrid system;

India follows the first two in different election process. While FPTP is used in Lok Sabha and State legislative assembly, PR system is used in presidential election.

Our constitutional makers opted for selected systems owing to

- huge population and related literacy
- FPTP is simple to understand, whereby voters are able to relate with candidate, evaluate the prospect and not party as a whole.
- In this, winning large share of votes imply winning a seat and thus is simple.

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Proportional Representation, on the other hand has its own benefit. It accomodates varied interest groups and party system is strengthened. For example, women as a group can be represented better under this system. One of the drawback, is its complexity, expensive method and voters are not given a choice of candidates.

In the recent times, suggestion is made for Hybrid election where there is a combination of both the methods in selective manner. This can be tested in certain areas, as seen in Punjab, Kerala before it is aimed at Lok Sabha level.

However, owing to varied population distribution, urban-rural divides, caste and religious identities, vote-bank politics, experiment of FPTP has been so far satisfactory. Though the aspect of vote : seat proportion

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(for example party with third largest votes did not win single seat in 2014 Lok Sabha) and also recent UP election is problematic, but any change towards system of PR must be well analysed, tried in limited capacity.

In this context, hybrid form of election, changes in VVPAT, electoral reforms must all go hand-in-hand for comprehensive review of election in India. Election commission should also provide its insight in case of simultaneous election, hybrid form of voting, and electoral reforms in general.

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**12.** Despite long term recognition of the problem of pendency of cases in the courts, limited progress has been made in reducing their number. What are the possible reasons for such a scenario? Suggest a framework of measures that can be taken to address this issue. (250 words) **15**

न्यायालय में वादों के लंबित रहने की समस्या की बहुत समय से पहचान होने के बाद भी इनकी संख्या को कम करने की दिशा में सीमित प्रगति ही हो पाई है। ऐसे परिदृश्य के लिए संभावित कारण क्या हैं? इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों की एक रूपरेखा का सुझाव दीजिए।

Despite the features of judicial 'activism', judicial 'overreach' and existence of an integrated, autonomous judiciary, India faces major challenge in form of huge pendency in cases in courts.

Reasons :-

- More than 4 million cases, (lakhs in high court, 60,000 in supreme court) in general is pending.
- Inadequate manpower :- There is massive vacancies at all the three levels of judges, advocates, public prosecutor and this highlights lack of recruitment.
- Overburdened courts :- Because there are pendency, lack of timely resolves, adjournments, special leaves, gap in the

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investigation, multiple cases under single judge, there is a lack of timely disposal of cases.

- Lack of will, judicial standards :- There is a general apathy to the legal hurdles, cases go on for more than 10 years, sometimes litigants do not get justice in their lifetime.

- Role of Police :- The mismatch in the investigation, delay, lack of sensitivity all of these add to judicial delay.

- Recruitment :- Because variations exist in state level selection of district judges, there is a need for standard National District Judge Selection Exam, as suggested by Law commission.

All of these lead to the denial of justice, against the moral and constitutional rights of citizen. This needs massive correction to provide speedy justice.

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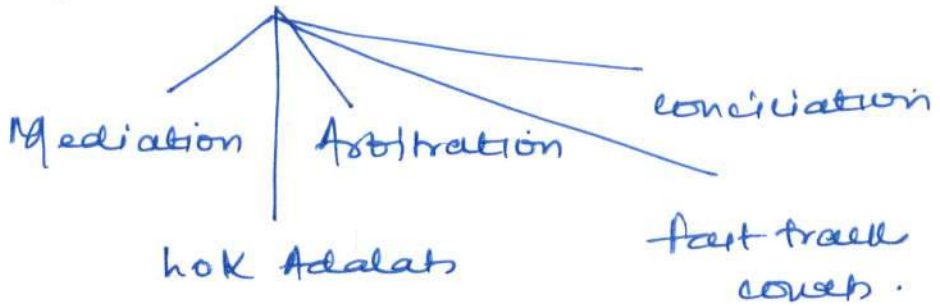
Measures :-

- Time bound manner of planning case disposal - monthly and yearly targets and these should be updated on website.
- Access of justice, by dividing the cases on basis of timeline, seriousness and urgency and speedy disposals.
- ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION




- Reform in recruitment at district, session level, increased selection of public prosecutors, staff and reform of Bar Council of India. Also All India Judicial Service would improve quality of recruitment.
- In addition, systemic reforms in courts, transparency and accountability to enhance judicial standard as a whole.

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**13.** Despite the phrase 'due process of law' not being included in Article 21, the Supreme Court, over the years, has adopted the doctrines of 'procedural due process' and 'substantive due process' into Indian constitutional law. Comment. (250 words) **15**

'विधि की सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' वाक्यांश के अनुच्छेद 21 में सम्मिलित नहीं होने के बावजूद, समय के साथ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 'प्रक्रियात्मक विधि के अनुसार' एवं 'सारवान विधि के अनुसार सम्यक् प्रक्रिया' के सिद्धांतों को भारतीय संवैधानिक कानून में अपना लिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the initial years of drafting the constitution, it was felt that the law is valid subject to procedure, in testing the legislative action. So long as procedure was followed along constitutional provisions, it remained valid.

The doctrine of separation of power and its overlap where judicial review can question the validity of law has evolved over the time.

What is the shift?

Till 1970s, what was followed was procedure established by the law. This had inherent limitation as it did not analyse the intent, process and meaning of framing the law. It was only after the landmark case Maneka Gandhi

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Vs Union of India case, that there was invoking of 'due process of law.' (This is borrowed from US constitution).

What does this imply?

- whenever a law is tested on part of article 21 (right to life and liberty) it also should realise the expression under article 19.

- For example some of the landmark judgements of Supreme Court include
  - right to die. (Euthanasia)
  - right to education (RTE, 2009).
  - custodial death
  - on Khap panchayat & Kangaroo court

Even within this doctrine where the intent, meaning, rationale of drafting a law is looked into instead of merely procedure laid by the law, the main

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examination is to be flexible, overlap of jurisdiction subject to essence, rationale and intent.

For instance, if while making a law, state government intervenes in concurrent list (or) Union government makes a legislation that is state subject, then due process (actual intent) and rationale is subjected to judicial scrutiny

Hence, undoubtedly, it is one the major judicial innovation in Indian context, subject to changing and evolved ~~con~~ circumstances.

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**14.** Can we say that cooperative federalism in India has strengthened in the post-liberalisation era? Give reasons in support of your answer. (250 words) **15**

क्या हम कह सकते हैं कि उदारीकरण के बाद की अवधि में भारत में सहकारी संघवाद सुदृढ़ हुआ है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Federalism is a harmonious balance, separation and division of power b/n centre and state in legislative, administrative, financial and executive domain of governance.

The idea of co-operative federalism is borrowed from Irish constitution, which aims to foster idea of collective, mutually beneficial manner of co-existence for better outcome.

How it strengthened in post LPG era?

- Single dominant party paved way for era of state parties rising to dominance, inaugurating era of the coalition politics.
- Regional parties emerged strong to make vocal demand in law making, their concern came across regional corners

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making space for more accomodative governance. Eg:- Development demands in tribal India, infrastructure needs of North-East.

- Emergence of ICT, digital revolution, global economic changes, improved FDI regulation, telecommunication boom all paving way for more open economy.

- In addition, the role of central govt changed from 'regulator' to 'facilitator'.

What are the recent changes?

- In 2015, NITI AAYOG was formed by cabinet resolution replacing the erstwhile planning commission. One of its core essence is cooperative federalism.

- In 2017, the GST - one tax, one nation, attempt was a major milestone in fostering a economic unified taxation structure. In addition, 14th finance commission also aimed to devolve larger share of

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42% taxes to state enhancing the financial decentralization and large share of disposal.

In addition, the major step in 1993-94 was the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, which enabled local self government provide the base upon which centre-state relation could transform from federalism to "co-operative" and now due to NITI Aayog, we are encouraging COMPETITIVE FEDERALISM.

- to perform, prioritise areas of strength, transparent governance
- based on incentive and healthy spirit of growth, development.

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**15.** Faulty regulatory policies can have a severe adverse effect on the efficient interplay of market forces and end up harming public interest. Examine in the context of systemic issues pertaining to regulatory environment in India. (250 words) **15**

दोषपूर्ण विनियामक नीतियों का बाजार की शक्तियों की कुशल अंतर्क्रिया पर गंभीर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और सार्वजनिक हित को नुकसान पहुँच सकता है। भारत में विनियामकीय परिवेश से संबंधित प्रणालीगत मुद्दों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

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**16.** Mention the constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the UPSC. Further, assess the limitations of UPSC in effectively performing its role as the 'watchdog of merit system' in India as envisioned by the Constitution. (250 words) **15**

UPSC की स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष कार्य पद्धति को सुरक्षित रखने और सुनिश्चित करने हेतु संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही संविधान द्वारा प्रकल्पित 'योग्यता प्रणाली के संरक्षक' के रूप में अपनी भूमिका को प्रभावी रूप से निष्पादित करने में UPSC की सीमाओं का आकलन कीजिए।

UPSC is one the major constitutional body aimed to be the "watchdog of merit system". It is covered under article 312 to 323, under Part XIV.

Constitutional provisions

- The chairman and members are appointed by President of India for fixed tenure of 5 year.
- The expenses are charged under the consolidated fund of India and hence are not subjected to vote of Parliament (salaries, pensions & allowances).
- The service conditions are safeguarded and cannot be altered, ensuring the autonomy and security of tenure.

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— Chairman of UPSC is not allowed to further appointment. The members can become chairman of UPSC (or) other State Public service commission.

— More importantly, annual report by President is laid in both houses of parliament, with explanation in case of not following its recommendation is provided.

In such a scenario, despite having safeguards and validity, UPSC is subjected to certain limitation :-

- In cases of corruption issues, of public servants, the role of central Vigilance commission supersede UPSC.
- The advice is only recommendatory of UPSC and not binding in nature.
- It is not consulted in appointment to higher post (diplomats, secretary level) and is only recruiting at initial stage.

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- Any changes in terms of service allotment, seats are not under its ambit.
- It also do not have a say in case of reservation policy.

So, aspects of post, promotion, performance, transfer are overlapping with DoPT, departments and UPSC is not consulted in cases of service related matters.

Despite these limitation, no department under various ministry can refuse the decision of UPSC and it is undisputed body of repute, merit and integrity to select the steel frame of Indian government.

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**17.** What are the key issues in the context of electoral funding in India? How far do you think the idea of state funding of elections can address these issues? (250 words) 15

भारत में चुनावी वित्तपोषण के संदर्भ में मुख्य मुद्दे क्या हैं? आपकी राय में चुनावों के राज्य द्वारा वित्तपोषण का विचार इन मुद्दों का किस सीमा तक समाधान कर सकता है?

Key issues in electoral funding in India:

- As per Law commission and ADR (Association of Democratic Reform), 69% of fund source to political parties are anonymous.
  This implies unaccounted, black money also hints at crony capitalism, lobbying in political party - corporate nexus.
- Most of the parties refuse to come under ambit of RTI (Germany, Bhutan)
- Lack of inner party democracy, absence of audit of pol. parties accounts, refusal to file returns, despite repeated orders of SC and ECI
- All of these lead to unfair, corrupt pattern of electoral process whereby free, fair, transparent election process is severely compromised.

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What are the possible reforms?

(a) Electoral reforms :- Due to the multiple amendments of Representation of People act, (RPA, 1951), there have been suggestion to

- file annual return (esp after electoral bond scheme, 2017).
- electoral expenses for individual candidates are capped at 70 lakh.
- KYC based bank accounts to be used for election expenses.
- Reduction of cash donation cap from 20000 to 2000.
- foreign contribution allowed under FCRA.
- Amendments to IT Act and companies act to allow companies less than 3 years of operation to donate above 7.5% of three year average return of profit.

Hence, many measures for transparency, anonymity (for safety) has been suggested.

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(b) State funding of elections

As per Indrajit Gupta Committee, Law Commission and National Committee to Review working of Constitution suggested, that electoral reforms and election process must be revamped prior to state funding.

S.Y. Quraishi, former CEC suggest that National Electoral Fund should be created and based on performance of last two general election, parties must be given allotments.

However, utmost care should be taken that state funding should not become mere supplement to contesting candidates. So, it can begin on pilot basis at limited level to test the practicality of state funding in long run.

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**18.** Separation of powers in case of India has acquired its own uniqueness under the constitutional arrangement. Explain. (250 words) **15**

भारत के सन्दर्भ में शक्तियों के पृथक्करण ने संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अंतर्गत एक अनन्य विशिष्टता प्राप्त कर ली है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

The doctrine of separation of power implies clear jurisdiction of sphere of

- judiciary
- executive
- legislature.

This is provided in article 50. However India is different in comparison of US, which is rigid in its scope. In Indian context, it is overlapping, fluid and flexible.

How is Indian case unique?

- Due to basic structure doctrine, the Judiciary has the power to strike the validity of a law passed by legislature. This has been seen in NJAC Bill, 2016, Right to life and liberty case.
- Secondly, there is a provision of legislature

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assigning law making power to executive under delegated legislation, subject to check and scrutiny.

- Within parliament, legislature exercises quasi-judicial power in
  - ✓ impeachment of president
  - ✓ removal of judges of SC & HC.
  - ✓ contempt of parliamentary privileges.

- While judges cannot question the parliamentarians on vote, speech and action in parliament, no legislative body can discuss the action of judges except during his removal.

- Most importantly, despite being elected in parliament, ministers are executive power, subject to confidence of Lok Sabha in general.

In this way, the three spheres of legislative, executive and

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judiciary are intertwined and overlap making Indian context unique, novel and flexible.

This leads to

- system of checks & balances.
- lack of arbitrary legislation (by cross-checking basic structure ideal) if violating rights of people.
- idea of judicial activism can also be seen in this context.

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**19.** Highlight the extent of President's powers under Article 352. Comment on the judicial scrutiny of proclamation and the exercise of executive powers under National Emergency. How is this power different from the one bestowed under Article 356? (250 words) **15**

अनुच्छेद 352 के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रपति की शक्तियों की सीमा पर प्रकाश डालिए। राष्ट्रीय आपात की उद्घोषणा की न्यायिक संवीक्षा तथा आपातकाल के दौरान कार्यकारी शक्तियों के प्रयोग पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। यह शक्ति अनुच्छेद 356 के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त शक्ति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

Article 352 denotes the proclamation of National Emergency on the pretext of war, external aggression (or) internal armed rebellion. India has witnessed emergency during 1962, 1971 and 1975-77.

Power of President :-

President has the power to promulgate emergency upon particular area, (or) whole of India, subject to satisfaction that situation of external threat looms over country. In this case post 44th constitutional amendment, a written cabinet approval is required.

In addition, such resolution must be passed by both the houses of parliament with special majority in

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specified time frame.
The proclamation is also subject to judicial review in case of malafide intention. However the basis of the proclamation cannot be questioned.

Executive power under National Emergency :-
The Parliament can make any law under the State List and State assembly also continues to function. In this way State List becomes concurrent list.
Also there is power of centre to direct any aspect upon State, which under normal circumstance is limited to only few aspects.
So, executive power increases in absolute manner, as centre can direct State to carry out any function assigned to it during National Emergency

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Difference b/n Article 352 & 356.

| Article 352 | Article 356. |
| --- | --- |
| In this case, state list becomes concurrent list. Union also can make legislation. | In this state assembly is dissolved and state list becomes union list. |
| Both parliament & state legislature can make law. | President (or) any executive under him is in charge of law making. |
| Fundamental rights are suspended except article 20 & 21. Only in case of war, is article 19 suspended. | No fundamental right is suspended. |
| Applies to whole of the country | It applies only to constitutional machinery failure in a state. |

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**20.** Fiscal transfers from the Centre to States are critical in India. In this context, explain the rationale of both general and specific purpose fiscal transfers. Also highlight the problems witnessed in the design and implementation of specific purpose transfers. (250 words) **15**

भारत में केंद्र से राज्यों को राजकोषीय अंतरण अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामान्य और विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले राजकोषीय अंतरण के औचित्य की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विशिष्ट प्रयोजन वाले अंतरण की अभिकल्पना और कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली समस्याओं प्रकाश डालिए।

In case of financial jurisdiction, it is the central government which is empowered to have/majority share of revenue. Eg:- Income Tax, corporate tax.

On the other hand state government is assigned with role of social sector (education, health), law and order. All these require revenue generation, which is limited due to its lesser sphere of taxation jurisdiction.

In such a scenario, one of the major source is

- fiscal transfer from centre to state.
- grants and tax devolution as per recommendation of finance commission.

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It is in context of these limitation and skewed regional development pattern (eg:- tribal areas, hilly areas) that states intermittently demand the SPECIAL CATEGORY STATUS (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar among many).

Types of fiscal transfer :-

**General Purpose**

If the transfer is to have similar priority of fund transfer across states, it is unlimited and not subject to any restriction.

**Specific purpose transfer**

In this, specific purpose, is the basis of transfer and hence it must be used only for assigned area/scheme

In this scenario, it is the specific purpose transfer which faces certain issues :-

a). Multiplicity of schemes.

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b). Bureaucratic interference.

c) Lack of convergence between fund allotted and necessity of scheme.

d). Delay in transfer and implementation.

In this way, care should be taken that

- State specific, regional needs and requirement must be studied before allocating funds.

For example :- Education should be prioritised in East India (Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand) instead of Kerala, Pondicherry.

- Secondly, fiscal transfer must be accompanied by transparent, audit and accountable review on timely basis.

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1050)

| | | | |
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| Name of Candidate | CHITRA . | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 7719 . |
| Center | M.N. | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Citizens' Charters make administration both accountable and citizen-friendly. However, over time, in a large number of offices, Citizens' Charters have fallen into disuse. Suggest measures that can make these charters effective tools for bringing accountability in public service. (150 WORDS) **10**

नागरिक घोषणापत्र (सिटीजन चार्टर) प्रशासन को जवाबदेह और नागरिक-अनुकूल दोनों बनाते हैं। हालाँकि, समय के साथ, ज्यादातर कार्यालयों में नागरिक घोषणापत्र अप्रचलित हो गए हैं। कुछ ऐसे उपाय सुझाइए जो इन घोषणापत्रों को, लोक सेवाओं में जवाबदेही लाने का प्रभावी उपकरण बना सकते हैं। (150 शब्द)

Citizen charter, is based on the ideal of Gandhian trusteeship model.

As a tool of accountability :-

- it enlist the duty of department and time bound redressal mechanism
- what services are to be expected by citizen.
- focus on 'service delivery'

As citizen-friendly :-

- To reduce the opaque functioning of government department.
- Bridge gap b/n service provider and receipient of services / general public at large.
- awareness of rights and entitlement.

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In this context, the main challenge lies in effective implementation

- Most of citizen charter notice are mere display boards.
- Lack of training of public officials to abide by the charter.
- Even citizens are not aware of the rights, provision.
- inadequate grievance redressal.

Measures :- As suggested by 2nd ARC, citizen charter must evolve to the SEVOTTAM (supreme service) as incorporated by administrative department.

Key focus should be

- effective grievance redressal system.
- transparency and accountability in service delivery in time bound manner.

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2. Discuss the importance of involving civil society in pre-legislative scrutiny and mention the steps that can be taken by the government to increase public engagement in it. (150 WORDS) 10

पूर्व-विधायी जांच में नागरिक समाज को सम्मिलित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसमें जन भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Civil society can play indispensible role in pre-legislative scrutiny. They act as check upon any arbitrary legislation
- in form of protest, petition and dissent.
- As they are confined to specific areas (human rights, child rights, environment, policy analysis), opinion on the feasibility outcome becomes crucial.
- Some important cases where they played key role is POCSO act, environmental clearance to Kudankulam nuclear plant.
- For these civil society, RTI, PIL (Public Interest Litigation) becomes an effective tool to raise issue of general public interest to check upon any vested interest.

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Steps that can be taken by government to increase public management.

- In the initial stage of drafting bill, the draft can be uploaded for sharing, comments, feedback in a time bound manner

- NGO's, civil society can also be crucial for conducting social impact assessment.

- Corporate social responsibility funds can be channelised to involve NGO's as they are more aware of the local condition. In this way larger social good is the key.

In addition, there is a need for consensus building among state and civil society, to work in tandem for larger good and benefit of people and effective governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**3.** Poor standards of tertiary education are a drag on India's competitiveness. Elucidate. Also enumerate the initiatives taken by the government in the past few years to improve the quality of higher education in India. (150 WORDS)

10

तृतीयक शिक्षा के निम्न-श्रेणी के मानक भारत की प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता में अवरोधक हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही भारत में उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने के लिए पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Unlike 100% enrollment in primary education (due to 2009 Right to Education act), India is yet to formulate an effective policy to improve state of tertiary education

Important reason being

- inadequate GDP expenditure (less than 2.5% to 3%) with very little focus on higher education.
- Lack of effective academic-vocational - industrial linkage and thus poor education-employment connect
- Research and Development, as per Economic Survey (2017-18), is not supported by private sector, unlike US, nor adequate government spending (China).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Due to increase of STEM graduates culture, lack of financial incentive to pursue higher education (less than 2500 PHD's per year in India),
- Also aspect of Brain drain; social implication and labour force participation anamoly.

Recent steps taken include :-

- PMRF (Prime Minister Research Fellowship) aims to encourage PhD's from the selected students of engineering, maths, science) of IIT's, NIT's. (2018 budget)
- KIRAN, under Dept of Science Tech. to encourage scientific research.
- For engaging faculties, VAJRA scheme and INSPIRE are also announced.
- Encouraging setting up of private universities (of global standards). Eg:- Ashoka, Jindal University.
- Ramanujan fellowship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Social audit has a crucial role in effective implementation of social sector programmes. Comment. Also discuss its strengths and limitations. (150 WORDS) 10

सामाजिक क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में सामाजिक लेखा परीक्षण की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके मजबूत पक्षों और सीमाओं पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Social audit is a very effective tool to implement social sector schemes. for example MGNREGA, National social assistance programme, Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Why are they crucial ?

- It enables to understand feasibility, actual issues within implementation (i.e taking into account targeted and intended beneficiaries.
- To check maladministration as seen in Jharkhand (MGNREGA website was not updated), social audit helps in curbing corruption, increases transparency.
- It involves decentralised participation of panchayats, gram sabha to conduct the audit and thus is important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Strength :-

- assessment can lead to effective implementation of scheme.
- ensures benefit reaches the intended section.
- revisit the feasibility and outcome of scheme and enforces necessary changes.
- constant source of checks & balance.

Limitations :- Despite the potentials, The idea of social audit is yet to be realised to fullest.

- not much awareness about need and impact of social audit.
- Lack of co-ordination between local level officers and district functionaries.
- corruption (via intermediaries).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. What are the major welfare schemes for elderly in India? Do you think the benefits of such schemes are reaching a wide section of the target segment? Give reasons. (150 WORDS) 10

भारत में वृद्धजनों के लिए प्रमुख कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ कौन-सी हैं? क्या आप मानते हैं कि इस प्रकार की योजनाओं का लाभ लक्षित हिस्से के एक वृहत् भाग तक पहुँच रहा है? कारण बताइए। (150 शब्द)

Among the vulnerable, weaker section the elderly's constitute sizeable component apart SC, ST's, women, disabled (or) (Divyang);

Among the major welfare schemes, prominent include

- National Old age Pension Scheme
- Antyodaya Yojana (old and widow BPL).
- Assisted living aid devices (like hearing aid free of cost).
- Old age home facilities for deserted elderly's.

However despite the aim and objective of various schemes to ensure 'dignity' of elderly, there

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

are following issues in context :-

- Not adequate synergy in providing social assistance among various ministries.
- Lack of adequate targeting of beneficiaries.
- Inadequate awareness about existence of schemes (even in rural areas).

What is the need of the hour :-

- Ensure timely delivery of schemes (assistance into accounts of registered pension holders).
- minimise any harassment, delay and decline of entitled rights.
- Use of ICT, Direct Benefit Transfer, frequent update of the beneficiaries

All this will help India to secure the future of demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Welfare policies in India have undergone a paradigm shift in recent decades, yet they retain certain elements of continuity. Discuss with examples. (150 WORDS) 10

हाल के दशकों में भारत में कल्याणकारी नीतियों में मूलभूत बदलाव (पैराडाइम शिफ्ट) आए हैं, फिर भी उनमें निरंतरता के कुछ तत्व बने हुए हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Welfare policies

- Charity based — CDP (1952)
- Need based — Right to work for Food scheme
- Right-based approach — RTE, MGNREGA, RTI.

It is certain that there is a paradigm shift in the policies, with underlying constitutional goal of WELFARE and SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Some of the key 'shifts' are

- Focus on intended beneficiaries (use of Socio-Economic Caste Census, 2011), instead of area approach.
- The aim is to minimise leakages, make administration and implementation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

transparent.

- With emergence of NITI AAYOG (2015) its plan documents have highlighted need for expertise, thinking paper (Land leasing, doubling farmer's income, Artificial Intelligence etc), prior to drafting schemes and plan.

So, focus on specialisation.

- Example of RURBAN (for smart villages) & SMART CITIES (for cities) highlight need of domain expertise for overall infrastructure planning.

- With emergence of DBT, ILT, JAM

Farmers → soil health card, Krishi Vikas Kendra.

Tribals - Forest rights act, CAMPA.

North East - N.E. Infrastructure Development scheme.

Vulnerable women - SAKHI, helpline.

So, varied priority as per target.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Discuss whether changes recommended by the Law Commission in its 268th report can help in addressing the problems of undertrials languishing in jails in India. What other measures can be taken in this regard? (150 WORDS) **10**

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या अपनी 268वें रिपोर्ट में विधि आयोग द्वारा अनुशंसित परिवर्तन, भारत में कारागारों में सजा काट रहे विचाराधीन कैदियों की समस्याओं को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में अपनाए जा सकने वाले अन्य उपाय कौन-से हैं? (150 शब्द)

Addressing problem of undertrials :-

- low rate of conviction.
- lack of access to free legal aids (Article 39)
- inadequate access to courts, lesser emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (Nyaya courts).
- Many captives undertrials spend years of confinement due to inadequate redressals
- Inadequate prison reforms, insensitive police functionaries.

As per Law Commission, it is important to look into large number of cases of undertrial, who have already served more than half of sentence.

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Measures to be taken :-

- Provision of reformative justice over retributive justice. The concept of open jail (where there is hope to earn livelihood, lesser confinement)
- Speedy redressal of pending cases by special fast track courts.
- Time bound manner of justice (online updation of case hearing) and ensuring innocents do not get jailed
- gross violation of human rights.
- In addition, police and prison reforms are a welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. While various government initiatives and policies have created opportunities in the affordable housing segment, there are challenges that still persist. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों और नीतियों ने वहनीय आवास के क्षेत्र में अवसरों का सृजन किया हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी चुनौतियाँ हैं जो अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

One of the key promises and agenda of incumbent government is the provision of affordable housing.

Some of the key government initiative include,

- Housing for all by 2022.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Idea of credit linked subsidy for urban slum and poor area.
- interest subvention provision to ensure collective contribution (by government and beneficiaries).
- In addition, merging of Ministry of Housing and urban development for efficient working towards urban infrastructure.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In specific, emphasis on affordable housing (it being given infrastructure status) is to enable credit flow, adequate investment to provide security and basic dignified right to housing.

Despite these challenges still persist :-

- Even after Real Estate Regulation Act, 2017, there are concerns about operational inefficiencies.
- Non-performing assets some of the banking is leading to resource crunch.
- Lack of effective administration of implementation of aforementioned scheme owing to corruption, black money issue.

Thus to realise the goal of "Housing for all", effective co-ordination and synergy in implementation is needed

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Demographic dividend may become demographic liability in the absence of adequate skill development. In this context, discuss the importance of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. (150 WORDS) 10

समुचित कौशल विकास के अभाव में जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश, जनसांख्यिकीय दायित्व बन सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास एवं उद्यमिता नीति, 2015 के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्द)

Demographic dividend ⟹ Demographic boon (or) burden ?

(50% of India's population is below 25 years of age by 2020)

Ever since Skill India became the slogan of policy makers, for the first time since Independence, we have realised need to skill, re-skill our potential workforce.

- In absence of skilled workforce, and lack of education-employment synergy, India owing to its young population might face massive jobless growth and liability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In addition, we need to diversify the skill (recent emergence of AI, cloud computing, data analytics require massive software skill).
- In case of labour intensive areas (Textile, leather), there is a need to initiate labour reforms to encourage investment.

So, divergent strategy for sector specific requirement. In this context, National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 through NSDC (National Skill Development Council), National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) - certification of recognised prior learning) all are the institutional basis towards skill development.

In the recent budget, in continuation, SANKALP (Livelihood) and STRIVE (Industrial Education) are welcome addition.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**10.** Highlight the need for whistleblower protection in India. Critically analyze whether the Whistleblower Protection Act provides sufficient protection to the whistleblowers. (150 WORDS) **10**

भारत में व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या व्हिसलब्लोअर सुरक्षा कानून व्हिसलब्लोअर को पर्याप्त सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराता है। (150 शब्द)

Whistle blower may be defined as the conscience keeper to point any misuse / arbitrariness of functioning in public service arena. This may be within the system (S. Manjunath, IAS against illegal liquor mafia) (or) outside the state system.

Need for whistle blower protection :-

- This is a must to ensure healthy culture of dissent in case of misuse of power.
- Many times out of fear for life, prosecution, despite best of intention, people fear to come out against corrupt public officials / politicians.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this context, the existing whistle blower protection act was a welcome step. There are provision of adequate safeguards against life of the concerned whistle-blower.

However it is indispensible that anonymity is maintained, to avoid any threat to the life of person. This provision needs to be defined as to who constitute whistle-blower, kind of protection, he/she is entitled so that more safeguard can not only encourage but preserve the goal of fair and transparent governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** What are the factors which have been responsible for slow pace of growth of coverage under the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP). Enumerate the recent steps taken by the government in order to increase this pace to achieve universal coverage swiftly. (250 WORDS) **15**

सार्वभौमिक प्रतिरक्षण कार्यक्रम (UIP) के अंतर्गत कवरेज में वृद्धि की धीमी दर के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी रहे हैं? सार्वभौमिक कवरेज को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र प्राप्त करने की इस गति में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए हालिया कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

In health sector, launch of the mission Indradhanush (UIP), marked an effective intervention of government to ensure "health for all" (with special emphasis on children, pregnant & lactating mother and selected disease prone areas)

This program was launched in phase wise manner to provide vaccination for seven diseases initially (polio, malaria, diptheria, tetanus, whooping cough etc) and later pneumococcus, japanese encephalitis. Despite best of intent, there is slow pace of growth of coverage.

- Inadequate implementation in rural, far flung areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- lack of medical staff, para-medical workers, inadequate vaccines
- there is absence of adequate awareness regarding such a scheme in many part of the country.
- Inadequate inspection at school, site of vaccination to ensure delivery of the vaccines.

However as compared to 1985 - when immunisation campaign was launched, we have come a long way in terms of targeting the section to ensure immunisation.

What are the steps taken to increase the pace?

- More awareness generation camps are launched, policy to wage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

people in villages & forlorn areas to come forward and ensure to avail the benefits.

- Primary Health centres, ASHA, ANM's are also made the focal point of action to ensure that the scheme is availed via frequent camps of immunisation.
- Additional funds are allocated to ensure timely implementation.
- In addition, depending on the coverage of diseases, more vaccines for uncovered health issues are incorporated as seen in Indradhanush 2.0.

Thus it is the social basis of distributive justice, welfare and governance, that Indradhanush has been for achieving 'Health for All'.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** Highlight the ways in which digital divide perpetuates and manifests itself in India. Discuss the importance of steps taken by the government to bridge this divide. (250 WORDS) **15**

उन तरीकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके चलते भारत में डिजिटल अंतराल निरंतर बना हुआ है तथा स्पष्टत: दृष्टीगोचर होता है। इस अंतराल को पाटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Digital divides :- The lack of digital literacy to avail the benefits of ongoing 'Digital India' revolution largely in rural-urban divide, rich-poor divide highlights need for 'digital' aware across section of population

Ways in which it perpetrates :-

- The shift towards "cashless economy" (or) less cash economy
  - emergence of private digital companies like Mobikwik, Paytm.
  - Many merchants opting for POS machines (importing them)

all these highlight need for aware to digital infrastructure & literacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Still nearly 90% of workforce is in informal sector. In order to attain functional efficiency, digital infra structure is must to be incorporated so as to compete for global value chain.
- On the other hand, we have IPR, Data analytics, Machine and Deep learning, Artificial intelligence. Very few skilled section, which has arisen will lead to "digital asymmetry"
- This would lead to
  * digital illiteracy,
  * gap b/n urban & rural India (lack of power, broadband)
  * problem of exclusion.
  * unbalanced economic growth.

To bridge this divide, the government has been striving to create basic infrastructure and improve

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

accessibility.

- National Optic Fibre Network, Digital India schemes.
- National e-governance initiative (e-Kranti).
- Even state level efforts to bring e-governance (Kiosk, Kisan vikas Kendra, e-seva portal).
- online filing of application,
- direct benefit transfer of subsidy, scholarship, pension.
- ensuring broadband connectivity to all the panchayat in the country.

Thus, constant striving to enhance access of digital infrastructure, skilling manpower to operate it and incentivising cashless payment (Bhim App, Aadhar enabled Payment service).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**13.** What are the objectives of National Health Mission? Why, in your opinion, non-communicable diseases have acquired salience in recent times? What are its implications for health policy in the country? (250 WORDS) **15**

राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, गैर-संचारी रोगों ने हाल के दिनों में क्यों ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है? देश में स्वास्थ्य नीति के लिए इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं? (250 शब्द)

National Health Mission / Ayushman Bharat, was launched in 2017, to realise the ambition of universal health coverage. It emphasised on raising expenditure to 2.5% of GDP to enhance secondary and tertiary health care.

It was progressive legislation in intent, as it also mention about decriminalising suicide, addresses the mental health issues, apart from focusing beyond primary target of IMR and MMR.

There is special emphasis on non-communicable diseases, as it contributes major share of death apart from pollution related death.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In specific, non-communicable diseases have acquired significance in recent times, owing to globalisation climate change, western influence, socio-economic dietary preferences, sedentary life, shift to capital intensive workforce. Some of the major diseases include

- chronic respiratory disease.
- cancer
- cardio-vascular diseases.

So, this creates a shift in policy priority of health sector. Problems like tuberculosis, obesity are all the manifestation of unhealthy environment and unhealthy lifestyle. It would lead to

- shift in allocation of resources from primary healthcare parameters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of immunisation, IMR, MMR, neo-natal healthcare to more complex disease control policy of non-communicable disease.

- Also India is also leading in neglected tropical disease impact and more resources would be needed to tackle these twin burden.
- In addition, augmentation of required doctors, manpower, medical equipment, labs (most of private labs are expensive), diagnostic tools — all needing more allocation.
- This will also divert the potential resources away from R&D in disease control, which will make us dependent on other countries for patent drug.

Hence we need comprehensive implementation of the health policy too.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** Over the years, there has been a growing realisation that undue interference from the State, lack of autonomy and widespread politicisation has severely impaired the functioning of Cooperative sector and there is a need to introduce urgent reforms in the Cooperative sector. Discuss. (250 WORDS) **15**

समय के साथ, यह अधिकाधिक अनुभव किया जा रहा है कि राज्य द्वारा अनुचित हस्तक्षेप, स्वायत्तता की कमी एवं व्यापक राजनीतिकरण ने सहकारी क्षेत्र के कार्यकरण को गंभीर रूप से विकृत किया है तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में तत्काल सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

Co-operative sector is an important component in the governance and administration for greater social benefit. It acquired its significance by article 43(B), through amendment.

We have many successful examples in form of Amul co-operative society in Gujarat, organic farming co-operatives. Essentially, they are avenue of

- self generation of resources, employment.
- adequate credit access via SHG's.
- acts as economic sector alternative to organised sector of production

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

As mentioned in the statement, it is not able to make adequate inroads in sector like livestock, textiles, sugar mills as

- state interference.
- lack of autonomy.
- widespread politicization.

What is needed is comprehensive policy for co-operative sector with

- well defined parameters, economic of scale, unit of operation.
- adequate credit must be provided (under priority sector lending) after adequate impact and feasibility assessment.
- state government should come up with co-operative friendly regulation to ease the operation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- incentive via credit subsidy, interest subvention to groups
- encouraging women groups to come forward (in allied activity)
- This will lead to alternate employment and lower dependence on agriculture (uncertainities).

Hence to improve the primary sector as well as informal sector, there is a massive need to revamp the co-operative sector to realise the larger goals of DPSP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**15.** With the current system of health financing in India being largely out-of-pocket payments, examine the need for reforms in healthcare finance. Also discuss the issues associated with reinforcing insurance as the long-term strategy for health financing in this regard. (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत बड़े पैमाने पर आउट-ऑफ-पॉकेट भुगतान किए जाते हैं, ऐसे में स्वास्थ्य देखभाल वित्तपोषण में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में स्वास्थ्य वित्तपोषण के लिए दीर्घावधिक रणनीति के रूप में बीमा को सुदृढ़ करने से संबद्ध मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

The recently launched National Health Policy / Ayushman Bharat (2017) laid special emphasis upon "universal health coverage" and merely fell short of declaring right to health as entitlement.

The central provision is to provide insurance upto 5 lakh per annual basis to each household (member of 5) for secondary & tertiary treatment. In this the share of premium will be borne by the government. There is also a corpus of all the lapsable amount for further welfare health sector itself.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

What explain the need for reform in health care finance ?

- Massive out of pocket expenditure in treatment (69-70%)
- Most of the labs, diagnostic centres are under private healthcare providers. They are beyond the reach of poor people. Hence under Ayushman Bharat scheme, government has proposed "earlier treatment" in selected hospital to address this issue.
- Even in the amount spent as % of GDP, maximum share is given to primary healthcare sector. Hence the new scheme deals with issue of financing secondary & tertiary healthcare.
- Inadequate Insurance coverage, lack of awareness in rural area,

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cases of fraud, false claims by hospitals from insurance companies.

- In many cases, most of the diseases emerging in recent times are not even covered under these insurances.

India needs to follow the example of Thailand, Hongkong and Singapore (which provides state funding of health insurance) as health is the most crucial aspect of social governance.

In this context, then the new policy is a much needed welcome step to ensure the coverage of those section which cannot afford, access, avail health infrastructure due to lack of insurance, resources and awareness.

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**16.** Explain the significance of the recently launched National Nutritional Strategy in the light of sliding ranking of India along the Global Hunger Index. Also, discuss with examples, the role that local self governments can play in promoting, monitoring and sustaining nutrition initiatives.(250WORDS) **15**

ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स में भारत की गिरती रैंकिंग के आलोक में हाल ही में आरंभ की गई राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण से संबद्ध पहलों को बढ़ावा देने, उनकी निगरानी करने और उन्हें सतत बनाए रखने में स्थानीय स्व-शासन द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्द)

As per WHO, HungaMA, (Hunger and Malnutrition) are the major causes of poverty and health concern in India. India also has a very dismal performance in the Global Hunger Index.

Reason/causes :-

- Rich gap b/n rich and poor, exclusion of large deprived section (owing to untimely scheme implementation)
- Inadequate targeting of the poorest of poor, cf. Recent hunger death in Jharkhand.

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- loopholes in the public delivery mechanism. (hoarding of grains by middle men, cartelisation)
- absence of efficient administration (eg:- many a times, poor do not get PDS entitlement due to lack of identity cards) as seen in Jharkhand

It is to largely address this aspect that National Nutrition Strategy is a much awaited step.

- The basic idea is to evolve from food security to nutrition security (to curb death due to malnutrition, child wasting, child stunting).
- In this context, calorific intakes, diet consumption pattern (from carbohydrate to protein) are all to be taken into consideration.

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Role that local self government can play :-

- first to identify the local area specific requirement, analyse health and disease profiles.
- identify the intended beneficiaries beginning from bottom-up approach (poorest of poor, tribals, weaker section).
- work in co-ordination with the adjoining panchayats (horizontal) and also district level functionaries for effective implementation of scheme and delivery of food grains.

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**17.** The bureaucracy in India is facing a number of serious challenges from diminishing human capital to political interference that, if left unaddressed, will lead to further institutional decline. Discuss. How can these challenges be addressed? (250 WORDS) **15**

भारत में नौकरशाही, ह्रासमान मानव पूंजी से लेकर राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप तक कई गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रही है, जिन्हें यदि अनसुलझा छोड़ दिया गया तो आगे और अधिक संस्थागत पतन होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (250 शब्द)

Bureaucracy in present context is facing twin challenge of

- diminishing human capital
- political interference.

In addition, it is marred by issues like

- policy paralysis, apathy.
- inactism owing to security of tenure, (Condition of Service Rules, 1964)
- Instead of being politically neutral, they are policy neutral.

In addition, bureaucratic-political nexus, corruption, opaqueness, lack of connect to ground socio-economic realities have seriously undermined the institutional relevance of bureaucracy.

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Diminishing human capital :-

- Despite thousands of vacancies, year after year, seats of intake of civil servants are declining.
- As seen with Sarwan committee report, age limit uncertainity, pattern of exam have led to debate in terms of recruitment.
- Private sector jobs are easily more lucrative, prospective and offer diverse challenge, career satisfaction, promotion.
- The element of complacency once inside service, creates inactive functioning.
- increase in STEM graduates, problem of brain drain.

All these along with the lateral entry (Hota committee) has

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led to further complexities.

In case of political interference, frequent transfers (Ashok Khemka), suspension by state govt (Durga Shakti Nagpal), recent slap-gate controversy in Arun Prakash Vs Delhi state govt and subsequent protest by IAS association has led to undermining the office of civil servant in general.

Way ahead :-

- Need for civil service reforms.
- Emphasis on mid-level training and leadership program.
- Annual performance appraisals, incentives and performance based rewards.
- Enhancing the recruitment standard of civil servants and ensuring ethical basis in advance.

In general, comprehensive overhaul to suit present day needs.

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**18.** While many people have been able to rise above poverty line, India is still home to the largest number of poor. Discuss briefly the underlying factors responsible for the prevalence of poverty in India. What are the areas in which focussed efforts need to be made in order to accelerate poverty eradication in a sustainable manner? (250 WORDS) **15**

जहाँ, कई लोग गरीबी रेखा से ऊपर आने में सफल रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी सर्वाधिक संख्या में गरीब निवास करते हैं। भारत में गरीबी की व्यापकता के लिए उत्तरदायी अंतर्निहित कारकों पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी उन्मूलन की गति को संधारणीय तरीके से तीव्र करने के लिए किन क्षेत्रों में ध्यान केंद्रित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है? (250 शब्द)

Poverty, is one of the major governance challenge as well as social reflection of

- how 21% of people live below poverty line, deprived of access to dignified life.
- how despite 8% growth rate from 2007 and emerging as fastest growing economy, India lags behind Human Development Index.
- It also signify the issue of "exclusion", regional gap, unbalanced growth, lack of sustainable and inclusive development.

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Though there has been various committees like (Alagh, Lakdawala, Tendulkar, Rangarajan, NITI Aayog) to measure poverty in absolute and relative terms, not much could be done to alleviate poverty in a holistic manner.

Major underlying factors :-

- Methodology to determine poverty lines, recent SECC data of 2011, inadequate method to identify the intended beneficiaries have all led to skewed distribution of the essential social schemes, services and benefits.
- Secondly, the ineffective and corruption prone administrative chain from middleman, traders, intermediaries have all hampered the percolation of benefits to poor.

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Areas where focused efforts can accelerate poverty eradication

- Effective public service delivery to ensure subsistence, health.
- With education (right to free and compulsory education at primary level), need is to empower them.
- With health and education, utmost care to encourage guaranteed wage & self employment. (MGNREGA is a stellar development measure)
- With wage earning capacity, skill development, credit incentive, vocational training, promotion of traditional learning, traditional dwelling rights of tribals in forest should be taken up on priority basis.

We need comprehensive poverty eradication campaign in a time-bound manner.

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**19.** In context of the need to strengthen corporate governance, the Kotak panel report has called for a major overhaul in norms for listed companies. Critically discuss the impediments to corporate governance in India and evaluate how the recommendations can help in overcoming them. (250 WORDS) **15**

कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में, कोटक पैनल के रिपोर्ट में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों हेतु मानदंडों में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन का आह्वान किया गया है। भारत में कॉर्पोरेट गवर्नेंस के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि पैनल की सिफारिशें इनसे निपटने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती हैं? (250 शब्द)

In case of corporate governance, some of the key legislation are

- SEBI amendment act 2002.
- Company's act, 2013 (amendment to Company's act 1956).

They highlight need for

- proper guidelines on insider trading norms.
- corporate social responsibility (2% of annual average profit of preceeding three years of turnover of 10 billion (or) more).
- Need to protect interest of shareholders (especially minority shareholders).

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- In addition, need for more than 50% of independent director (earlier it was 1/3rd).
- In addition, atleast one (or) more women independent director in specified companies.

All of these aim at the large corporate reform measures taken in recent times owing to

- Stock exchange scam.
- Satyam scam.
- Recent Nirav Modi scam.
- Ketan Parikh scam.

Into this, emphasis has been to lay out norms, restrictions and regulatory procedures to ensure effective corporate governance.

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However, corporate governance is subject to

- more than 67% of listed companies belong to family owned enterprise
- There is conflict of interest with board of directors having vested interest.

(In US, despite being founder of Apple, Steve Jobs was not a board of member).

In all these, Kotak panel report is certainly a welcome measure which seeks a major overhaul of the norms in listed companies. All the recommendations will help plug in the loopholes of corporate governance issues and empower SEBI to regulate the sector effectively.

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**20.** Several issues related to adopting new technologies, transforming processes and improving implementation of NeGP need to be addressed. Discuss. Also, enumerate the sets of principles guiding the design and implementation of the e-Kranti Program (NeGP 2.0). (250 WORDS) **15**

नई प्रौद्योगिकियों को अपनाने, प्रक्रियाओं को रूपांतरित करने और एनईजीपी (NeGP) के कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने से संबंधित कई मुद्दों से निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, ई-क्रांति कार्यक्रम (NeGP 2.0) के डिजाईन (रूप-रेखा) और कार्यान्वयन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले सिद्धांतों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In the sphere of e-governance, National e-governance programme marked a transformative effort by government to improve
- transparency, accountability
- effective service delivery in quick and time bound manner.
- to check the loopholes of corruption, maladministration.

With the emergence of e-governance (smart, mobile, accountable, responsive, transparent) measures, role of Information and Technology acquired centre stage.

This with the digital India revolution,

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the digitisation of government functioning, electronic exchange of departmental day-to-day functioning, publication of annual reports on the public domain all paved way for quick e-governance.

This also witnessed its impact on agricultural sector (e-NAM, e-chaupal), informal sector (MSME portal, Caliden index), and an overhaul of process of governance.

Into this context, recently the launch of National e-governance plan 2.0 (e-Kranti) is a welcome step. This advocates use of mobiles, space, cloud technology, more inter-linkage of JAM (Aadhar-Mobile) for quick identification of beneficiaries.

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Even within government department, ministry website, there is an attempt to bring new technology (idea of digi locker for certificate authentication), the RBI's e-Kuber (which is the core banking solution) are all a welcome step in this direction.

In addition, the guiding principle of e-Kranti, is 'more digital, ICT, mobile, cloud' for more effective service delivery. Digital India Mission is an effective corollary to e-Kranti for the timely transition to "minimum government to maximum governance".

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1107)

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| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 7719 |
| Center | M.N | Date | |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

**Total Marks Obtained:**

**Remarks:**

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है ;नाम, प्रश्न–पत्रा कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदिद्ध।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्रा में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर ;क्यूसीएद्ध पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

**All the Best**

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

**(150 words) 10**

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

LAND RIGHTS

— Owing to fragmented land holding pattern from colonial times, commercial exploitation, degeneration of land passed on post 1947. Even after we could not initiate COMPREHENSIVE land reform.

— In recent times, Land Acquisition bill (LAAR, 2013) was stalled which sought to repeal 1894 Act.

What is needed is the

- effective consolidation of small, fragmented land
- ensure digitisation of records of land,
- land leasing model act.
- Model contract farming legislation.

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Because there is a link b/n tenure security and food security.

- need for farmers to be incentivised to make necessary changes (seeds, fertilizers, inputs).
- tenure security is linked with formal credit and thus lessening the dependence on informal sources (40%)
- In addition it enables the protection of land of farmers, the exploitation at hands of landlords.

Hence there is a need to revisit the legal framework to ensure

- → consolidation of land holding
- → recognition and digitisation of land records.
- → safeguards to illiterate farmers against any exploitation.

Intervention of state government is must in this regard.

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2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

**(150 words) 10**

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

FORMAL SECTOR

The sector that is bound by the legislation of employing more than 10 individual in formal enterprise. It is bound by Minimum Wage Act, 1948. This however is limited to 10-11% of enterprises.

On the other hand formal employment is measured if
- covered under social security (ESIC, EPFO)
- comes under tax net.

Hence, they constitute very little proportion, as compared to 89-90% of informal sector of Indian economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures taken by government :-

→ Frequent employment census by Labour Bureau, NSSO can help government frame policy.

→ Through Skill India Mission aim is to provide skill training and job creation.

→ Aim to encourage self-employment by credit incentive under DAY-NULM (credit interest intervention).

→ Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

→ The creation of champion sector

→ MUDRA yojana, MSME Sambandh for encouraging MSME sector.

→ Most significantly Make in India scheme to make India global manufacturing hub and generate employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Reason for declining Investment Rate :-

→ Post the global financial slowdown 2008, there is general tendency to limit the investment owing to market dynamics.

→ In India, household savings had peaked to 33% (in 2008-09) but both investment and saving have seen declining trend.

Reasons :-

→ There is a trend to invest in alternatives like physical asset, gold.

→ Banks have not been able to translate/pass down benefits to consumers.

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→ In the recent times, role of the stock market, SEBI's regulation has all restored investor's confidence to invest in capital market

In this scenario, as per economic survey, it is imperative that investment must be given a boost for capital creation at cost of savings

Steps to revive :-

→ Banking reforms (recapitalisation and prompt corrective action) to improve its balance sheet.

→ The Pension and Insurance can act as long term infrastructure finance tools in effective way.

→ There is a need for corporates to establish credibility for banks to revive lending for boosting economic growth in general.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

As per World Bank's ease of doing Business Report, India ranked 100 as against 130 in 2017.

Reforms that contributed :-

→ Launch of GST, 2017 (Goods and Services Tax as per 122nd constitutional amendment).

→ Insolvency and Bankruptcy code 2016.

→ Transformed governance owing to use of technology. (single window entry).

→ Real Estate (Development and Regulation Act), 2017.

→ 2016 measures to demonitise the legal tender curbing black money

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Challenges :—

- One of the key parameters where India lags is ENFORCING CONTRACTS.
- The land legislation, clearance, impact assessment, entrained corruption all of these lead to negative sentiment.

MEASURES :—

- Simplification of entry and 'exit' in time bound manner (Example - Singapore).
- Need to legislate the lands acquisition bill, enhance the clearance for industrial activity with displacement safeguard.

Overall, taking best international practices as example, improve it overall performance on various indicators in the Index.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security to unorganised sector

— through National Pension Scheme aim is to include not just state and central government employee but also unorganised workers.
= emphasis on contribution based pension schemes.

— In addition, Pradhan Mantri (Jeevan Jyoti Yojana, Suraksha Bima Yojana) also saw launch of Atal Pension Yojana in 2014.

— The unique labour identification number, Shramik Portal for the grievance redressal are due in connoname with social security.

— Besides this, we also have EPFO and ESIC provision (but these are only for organised).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Social security - Inclusive growth

- It is important for more than 89-90% of our workforce is from unorganised sector.
- There is a need to insure them against any potential life threatening occupational hazards.
- Unless pension are given to them, in time bound manner, we are violating our Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 39).

In this context, measures taken by Labour Ministry and government in general is the need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

Major changes required are :-

a) consolidation of land holding

→ most of farmers are small and marginal (less than 2 mha of land.

→ fragmented land holding.

b). lack of proper digitisation of land records.

→ land is a state subject (LIST II).

→ Land reforms, monitoring of land holding using GIS, to update and clearly land. (fertile, barren, forested).

c) Lack of institutional credit :-

Because these small and marginal farmers are illiterate, lack land records

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and identity cards (AADHAR), formal institutions do not give them credit.

+ there adequate legislation to implement Model contract farming is the need of the hour.

CONTRACT FARMING – FOOD PROCESSING

- Need of the hour is to involve co-operatives to bring in fragmented land, raise credit through micro-finance (SHG's).
- Each farmer must be assured of remuneration, rights over the land and produce.
- It can act as excellent model to link agriculture with food processing (in terms of mandis like Rythu Bazar in Andhra Pradesh act as a link).

What is needed is political will to reverse the agricultural stagnation and introduce contract farming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the limitations of the MSP regime. **(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

MSP is the minimum support price assured by the government as a payment to grow food crops (23 selected crops) without any risk of price fluctuation.

It is thus intervention

- to protect farmers from uncertainities (rainfall, crop failure, bumper harvest)
- It also assures procurement of extent of wheat and rice (mainly) for buffer stock of government (FCI in specific) in case of shortage.

However, only 9-10% farmers in India are aware of MSP and are able to secure its intended benefit. This thus is a short term solution to reduce distress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures :-

Recently two major state intervention of

→ Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana, M.P (Price Deficiency system

→ Fixed input cost of 4000 Rs to registered farmers by Telangana

has provided an alternative to assistance to farmers either by (M.P) paying the amount directly to Aadhar seeded account of the deficiency in line with market price.

In addition, MSP has led to stagnation of production of wheat and rice and lack of incentive to grow PULSES, OILSEEDS. Hence in long run such alternatives can be implemented on a pilot basis, to gradually phase out MSP towards direct benefit transfer to prevent anomalies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Under the present scenario, 60% of our energy need is dependent on Thermal power (coal & oil). In case of renewable energy, it is the wind energy which generates power above solar..

Energy sources

| Non-renewable | Renewables. |
|---|---|
| coal | Winds |
| oil. | Solar. |
| (fossil fuel based). | Nuclear |

**Need for diversified fuel basket :-**

- Though with shale and gas (going to USA's technological role) alternatives, we have reduced our dependence of OPEC nation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and are also importing from North America, owing to India's industrial growth,

→ we need to diversify our real energy basket. Eg:- encouraging shale research, subject to water requirements.

→ Pradhan Mantri Ganga Urja Shakti is welcome measure to lay gas pipeline along fertilizer plant to generate natural gas.

→ NITI Aayog's paper on shift to Methanol (as opposed to ethanol from sugarcane) is welcome step, if we can harness out of biological fodder and manure.

→ In addition, JN-National Solar Mission, formation of International Solar Alliance, '100 GW by 2022' is a way ahead.

Hence need to link GRID for renewable and conventional energy transmission.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

**(150 words) 10**

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India is a water-stressed nation in making. Urbanisation, climate change and agricultural economy are its major factors.

Reason why we have sub-optimal MICRO-IRRIGATION potentials :-

- Access to subsidies in form of water, electricity in Punjab, Haryana, West U.P (beneficiaries of Green Revolution).
- Inadequate awareness, lack of efforts to explain the benefit of drip and sprinkler irrigation to small and marginal farmers.
- Cost (initial input cost) for the sprinkler, lack of assistance in these have led to resistance and stagnation.

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Measures taken by government :-

→ Israel is the model example with which we have signed agreements to guide states like Maharashtra (esp Vidarbha area) in adopting micro-irrigation.

→ Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (2015) is largely aimed at harnessing "per crop more drop" and encourage use of drip and sprinkler.

In addition, efforts must be taken to

→ spread awareness about potential benefit to opt for micro-irrigation in water stressed land.

→ incentive to farmers in form of input subsidy to adopt the drip and sprinkler irrigation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

INTEGRATED MULTIMODAL TRANSPORT

Prospects :-

→ Improves the transport for commercial freight and passenger transit in general.

→ Link with shipping, port development and inland waterway had huge trade potential.

→ Excess congestion of road (both freight and passenger) will get minimized. Rail connectivity to ports is necessary.

→ India will emerge as major transit power in Indian Ocean (geo-strategic and economic).

→ Efficiency of movement of goods and services in general.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges :-

- → Lack of convergence of the schemes. Need to integrate NHAI, Bharat mala Pariyojana with Sagarmala project.
- → Inadequate logistics sector. (hence recent 'infrastructure status' is a welcome step).
- → Need for effective planning, policy implementation with integrated efforts from various transport ministries (Roadways, Railways, Shipping).
- → Both central and state government should work in cooperative manner (minor ports come under List II).

There a need for coherent, co-ordinated planning and timely implementation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**11.** Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

After the success of 1st Five year plan in sphere of agriculture, it was the NEHRU - MAHALANOBIS plan that laid the basis of industrial development from 1956 onwards.

In the scenario of welfare social model / MIXED ECONOMY, all the major sector of national and strategic importance, (steel, coal, gas, oil - OIL, ONGC) (SAIL NTPC GAIL BHEL - electricals. etc) acquired monopoly.

The basis was :-

- Massive mass production of India was exploited by colonial legacy. So to catch up and have self-reliance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- In order to prevent inequality, exclusion, capitalist profit motive was sidelined and state took up the control to regulate these industries.

Change of role :- REGULATOR to FACILITATOR.

Post 1991, liberalisation

- Of 18 sector, only (6) were regulated (space, defence, pharmaceuticals, hazardous substances).
- 'Licence Raj' gave way to transparent bidding, entry of private players.
  (Ex:- ✓ Aviation
  ✓ Telecom
  ✓ Insurance)
- Enhanced competition, opening of capital market, entry of MNCs, relaxation of FDI norms (lately to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

90% under automatic route), all of these acted as a check upon the monopoly, stagnation and excess regulation of CPSE's.

The recent strategic sales of Air India airlines and operation is reflective of the transition in this direction.

MULTI-PRONGED STRATEGY

- → Transparency in governance, independent appointment. (Need to delink its with line ministry).
- → Need to bring efficiency, time bound appraisals, performance based on comparison with private companies
- → Government should act as facilitator and let market forces operate.
- → Strategic disinvestment is a key to bring private player in a controlled manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**12.** In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NPA (Non-Performing Asset) is that part of asset where it does not receive either interest (or) principal amount for more than 90 days. In addition, we have

- Stressed Asset - that which is borrowed to be paid at concessional rate for longer duration and
- Written off asset is that which bank remove from NPA balance sheet.

As per March 2012, NPA constituted 11% of total Bank asset. This has direct relation to

- Twin balance sheet problem (both corporate and banks)
- Frauds, fugitives (as seen in Nirav Modi - PNB scam).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact :-

- → impacts lending, capital outflow.
- → reduces the investment opportunities
- → it erodes economic activity and development.

Banking sector in general looses credibility

⇒ In this context, in 2017, there was amendment made to 35A clause of Banking Regulation Amendment Act, 1949 to deal with stressed assets

⇒ In addition 2016 – Insolvency and Bankruptcy code has led to attempt to carry insolvency procedure of individual from as well as the companies by Debt Recovery Tribunals as well as National Company Law Tribunals respectively.

· Main features of this code include :-

– Easy, time bound, quick resolution

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to clear the process of insolvency in case of stressed balance sheet.
- It has also reduced the timeframe to within 180 days to complete the procedure. (Earlier it took 5-6 years), within 1 year of filing.

What are the impacts :-

- → improvement of India's ranking in ease of doing business.
- → impacts corporate balance sheets
- → Allows quicker resolution to wind up a company.
- → Banks can also under Banking Regulation Act, 1949, ask to initiate insolvency.

Overall it will address the issue of NPA & Twin balance sheet problem.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT Vs UNEMPLOYMENT

India has been witnessing a paradox emerging growth rate on one hand but lack of job creation on the other.

Key problems :-

Structural factors

→ Inadequate development of manufacturing sector and leap to service sector.

→ inadequate linkage between agricultural forward link with labour intensive MSME.

→ Overemphasis on IT-BPM and service sector (60% of GDP share)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

SECTORAL :-

Agriculture (16% to GDP)
- → massive disguised unemployment
- → lack of remuneration
- → rural distress,
- → rural youth migrating to urban area / push-pull factor.

Manufacturing (18-19% GDP).
- → Make in India
- → MSME credit (MUDRA)
- → labour intensive Vs capital intensive
- → Need for skill enhancement.

Service sector (60%)
- → highly skilled job.
- → needs technical expertise
- → Champion sector initiative taken up by GOI.
- → largely concentrated in urban, semi urban area.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In this context

- huge gap b/w education - academia to industry linkage. (many graduates are not skilled for jobs).
- Demographic dividend requires
  - → vocational education, ITI
  - → PM Kaushal Kendra.
  - → Digital Education
  - → Skill centres.
  - → Recognition of Prior learning (Kaushal Vikas Yojana.)

  Ex :- USTAD (traditional craft)

Finally, as Economic Survey (2016-17) pointed, need to promote Apparel, Textile, leather sector (as they are labour intensive), to generate employment. In this regard 6000 crore compensation package is a welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**14.** The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per Foreign Trade Policy (2015-30) there is a massive need to align India's trade as per

- → demand-supply potentials.
- → need for export diversification (as per global demand)
- → Sign bilateral-multilateral agreements with major powers and also enhance India's standing in RCEP, ASEAN.
- → Align with cross sectoral trades pattern and link to global value chains. Eg:- Port logistics.

What are the measures taken so far?

Some of the major one include

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Merchandise export incentive scheme
- Services export incentive scheme.
- Simplication of Aayat-Niryat forms.
- Single form for trade entry-exit.
- credit facilities by Export-Import (Exim bank).
- several export incentive schemes.

Challenges India faces:-

- increasing trade restriction owing to protectionism (including immigration, services).
- restriction on non-trade barriers (duties).
- additional aspects of phyto-sanitary measures and WTO norms.
- issue of IPR, trade tariff wars (as seen in US-China steel tariff).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Benefits and Recent Measures :-

India and China are leading emerging and developing economy

→ Trade in the next few decades will determine course of economy

→ In addition, India is heavily dependent on oil and crude import. Trade terms become crucial for foreign exchange, current account deficit.

In this context, recent steps like

→ India-ASEAN ⇒ RCEP negotiation

→ India-Srilanka Economic and Technology co-operation.

→ India - Korea CEPA.

→ India - Thailand CECA.

→ India-EU BTIA

→ India EEU (Eurasian Economic Union) FTA.

are all a welcome step.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Tax to GDP ratio :-

One of the major tools to measure macro-economic fundamentals is that of tax as source of revenue vis-a-vis GDP.

Reason for stagnation :-

- Lack of Direct tax reforms (Income Tax Act, 1961), and
- Lack of political will to come up with Direct Tax Code, Reforms.
- Even GAAR (General anti-avoidance Rules) took many years to be applied.
- Tax net, tax base in India is abysmal (only 6%) as it is reflected in evasion, avoidance, mining loopholes to circumvent the law.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In addition, despite reducing the corporate tax rate (from 30% to 22%) to encourage compliance, there are following challenges :-

- lack of stringent compliance rules, penalties and punishment.
- Massive informal sector in the economy (89%).
- Pre demonitisation, existence of massive parallel black market of currency.
- Complex taxation filing procedure and return.
- general lack of social awareness among section of mass.

In this context, gradual reforms in indirect tax (122nd constitutional amendment of Goods & Service Act), 2017, is a welcome step to bring parallel paradigm shift in DIRECT TAX domain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some of the key measures taken include.

- → Sahaj platform, single form to fill returns.
- → Asset Declaration and also incentive to file (easy refunds in case of compliance).
- → The government has enhanced its revenue collection mechanism, training of officials.
- → Recently budget 2018-19 also saw tax net b/n 5 lakh to 10 lakh per annum receive benefit of exemption
- → Recent Electoral bond scheme, 2017

Then in order to improve the tax base and tax to GDP ratio

- → ensuring tax net increases in relation to growth.
- → ease of transaction and filing
- → Integrating PAN, (compulsory linkage with Aadhar), Tax Deduction at source.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**16.** Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. **(250 words) 15**

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana is the flagship scheme of Ministry of food processing, launched in 2017.

It aims to provide a convergence to all the measures, promotion and scheme to ensure the growth in the food processing sector on priority basis.

Essential features :-

- One of the central idea is to develop world class (42 announced) MEGA FOOD PARKS.
- It will enable a holistic point to acquire raw material from farmers, mandis in transparent manner and processing can be done to improve the processed quality of products.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Emphasis is on state of art facilities, equipments, cold storage devices, to ensure not only minimising loss along transportation, but also during preservation and processing.
- In these mega food park, utmost importance will be given to
  - standardised processing
  - packaging.
  - quality certification.
- All these will pave way for not only enhanced domestic production but also targets EXPORT of these products.

Potential of food processing industries

- After agriculture, this sector is second most important area of significance.
- It is a link between farmers income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

diversification as well as is a scope to enlarge agro based industries, small MSME. credit facilities for self-employment is excellent source of additional revenue.

To sum up, this sector acts as extension to agricultural sector.

- alternate scope of livelihood for non-farm employment.
- great contribution to GDP and export potentials.
- minimizing wastage and converting raw material to consumable food processed items.

Way forward :-

- effective implementation of SAMPADA scheme.
- technological investment,
- improvement of logistics
- Remunerative schemes.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**17.** What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

**18.** Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping pattern in India.

Apart from the basic geological and agro-geographic considerations,

- → rainfed area.
- → irrigation potential.
- → soil types (fertilizer requirement)
- → power, level of mechanisation.
- → access to farm credit

However main criteria is also the remunerative scope of crop. for example

— In Punjab, owing to massive waste and power subsidy, despite irrigation potentials, there is excess growing of cereals.

— Dryland farming areas needs more incentive to grow coarse cereals.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

In terms of cropping pattern,

rainfed area UP, Bihar
→ cereals (water logged)

irrigated area (Punjab)
→ wheat.

Coarse cereals (Peninsular)
→ (based on water storage)

Need for diversification

- Excess production and procurement of rice and wheat leads to buffer stocks, impacts price levels.
- Change in consumption pattern owing to MGNREGA (wage) - had led to demand of pulses, vegetables. Hence (demand - supply) mismatch.
- Monoculture (plantation crops like Rubber, coffee, tea, sugarcane, tobacco) and wheat and rice in general leads to SOIL DEGENERATION, loss of fertility

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- excess use of fertilizers leads to salinity, water table / ground water over extraction, Hence need for.

→ Crop rotation
→ Multi-cropping.
→ Mixed farming.
→ Intercropping
→ Agro-forestry

One example being if rice (water logged) can be confined to fertile ganga valley Punjab can diversify its crop pattern to grow pulses, dryland farming.

In addition, need of the hour is to

- adopt micro irrigation method (drip & sprinkler). (as Israel).
- use of Zero-Budget Natural farming (Karnataka, A.P).
- Introduce crop diversification (both horticulture & livestock).

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**19.** The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Budget (as envisaged under Article 112) is annual financial statement presented on 1st February to outline the roadmap of estimated revenue for the government and prospective criteria of expenditure.

Broad-based consultation :-

- Largely populist, keeping in mind electoral promise, manifesto.
- bound by FRBM (fiscal responsibility and Budget Management), 2003 Act
- aim to redistribute the revenues in a welfare centric manner. However

Issues
- → compulsion of fiscal targets and monetary limits (by RBI).
- → lack of healthy deliberation, discussion with opposition

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Transparency :-

Even as economic survey (which analyses the passed economic year) is released a day before Union Budget there is no emphasis on

- consultation with State government, UT
- only departments of each ministries present the estimated expenditure Hence inadequate emphasis on
- transparency
- broad based consultation (no provision to ask public opinion).

Effective estimation & Allocating :-

This is one aspect which is central to budget making limitation. Major reason for mismatch is

- found economics seems Populist measures (to stay in power)

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— until recently excess of expenditure on
- food, fertilizer, fuel subsidy
- social sector expenditures
- In this year budget, the prospective strategic disinvestment of Air India
- In general, the tendency to rely on public borrowing
  - → concessional multilateral institution long term loan
  - → External commercial borrowing.

Hence if one were to breakdown the budget drafting process, these three aspects needs to be reviewed for prudential fiscal consolidation and incorporate further
- Gender budgeting.
- Green budgeting.
- Transparent and consensus based budgeting.

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**20.** Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Relevance of Horticulture :-

- As per Economic Survey (2016-17), in last 5 years, horticultural production has exceeds food grain production b/n 2011-16.
- India one of the leading producer of fruits, vegetables and aromatic plants.
- important for diversification of livelihood opportunities for farmers.
- secure alternative to agricultural uncertainity (rainfed, price risk).
- very important for share in agricultural GDP as well as in export domain.

To harness the potential of this sector, there's a flagship mission for Integrated Development of HORTICULTURE

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Key elements :-

- convergence of all the schemes which deals with food processing, horticulture (to minimize post harvest losses).
- Special emphasis on preservation, cold storage, transportation from farm to plants for further processing and enhancement.
- Integration of Bamboo (National Bamboo Policy) with other aromatic and organic farming to come with comprehensive horticulture policy.
- Providing incentive to take up these horticulture practices to farmers, diversify their cultivation (over production of cereals).

How this mission leads to holistic development ?

- By enhancing the agricultural sector, to provide alternatives

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- especially more remunerative source of income (that can act as safety net) to farmers
- India can also align it to much needed agri-export policy.

One of the challenge however is lack of efficient supply chain of fruits & vegetables

- inadequate cold storage facility
- massive wastage along the transportation
- impacts overall prices and further reduced farmers income
- As against MSP (Minimum Support Price) of cereals, it leads to disincentive.

It is in that context, need for adequate logistics, supply chain (both forward and backward) linkages and effective implementation of integrated horticulture mission is the way forward.

VISION IAS
14 AUG 2018
SUBMITTED IN A COURSE OBJECTIVES

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1109)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Name of Candidate | CHITRA | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 7719 |
| Center | M.N | Date | 14/08 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 10 | |
| 2 | 10 | |
| 3 | 10 | |
| 4 | 10 | |
| 5 | 10 | |
| 6 | 10 | |
| 7 | 10 | |
| 8 | 10 | |
| 9 | 10 | |
| 10 | 10 | |
| 11 | 15 | |
| 12 | 15 | |
| 13 | 15 | |
| 14 | 15 | |
| 15 | 15 | |
| 16 | 15 | |
| 17 | 15 | |
| 18 | 15 | |
| 19 | 15 | |
| 20 | 15 | |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Bhakti poetry was a manifestation of response to alternate way of life, questioning the dominant form of religious supremacy, brahmanical orthodoxy, monarchical rule.

- It questioned supremacy of 'Sanskrit' as a language of elites.
- Emphasis shifted from 'ritual' to 'devotion'; from intermediaries (brahmans) to direct relation with God.
- it questioned hierarchy and rigid caste notions which were legitimised by scriptures.
- it made use of common language, vernacular literature, simple

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ideal of bhakti, simplified way to connect with the divine.

In case of Tamil, we have Alvars and Nayanar.

- Eknath, Tukaram in Maharashtra.
- Kabir. - Uttarpradesh
- Tulsidas. - Awadhi
- Nanak - Punjab.
- Namdev. -
- Basavannah in his Lingayat movement
- Shankardev in Assam
- Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal.

All these Bhakti saints and poets wrote in vernacular language and assimilated the ideals of reach of common masses even without patronage of brahmans.

Hence it was a sort of "social revolution" from below.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.
**(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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3. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine.

(150 words) 10

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Railway saw its penetration from 1860's onward. It entailed two main aspects

— It was to provide British private capitalist avenue to make investment in colony, in return for guaranteed 5% profit.

— It was to open India's interior land that would ease the trade, and provide new raw material and market to British manufacturers.

So, though railway seem to be a gesture of benevolence of colonial rule, a product of colonial modernity, it had internal contradiction in terms of its aim.

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The imperial and colonial objective was the economic exploitation of hinterland, unexplored area of its 'jewel colony' India. Along with this, its legitimacy to rule in India was to be ascertained in the name of setting railway, post and telegraph.

Strategically, the purpose was to also control interior land, resist any revolt of any kind in far flung areas and consolidate its position further for large economic gain.

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5. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. **(150 words) 10**

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Russian Revolution (1917) saw the overthrow of provisional government and emergence of Bolsheviks to power

Consequence :-

- Russia withdrew from world war 1 and as per the promise was now keener to restore its economy.
- Gradually, Lenin saw the period of civil war (1918-21), treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany.
- His New Economic policy was an inroad into agricultural reform, partial right to property, mixed economy experiment.
- Post Lenin, Stalin saw the five year plan and collectivisation of

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agriculture carried on a massive scale. This seemed to be a very prospective opportunity in the name of socialism against the backdrop of Great Depression (1929-33).

Russia was not impacted by depression and its economic growth was amply visible. This paved way for next 50 years of superpower status in period of cold war.

Even today, socialist ideals are visible in S-E Asia (Vietnam, N. Korea, China).

On the flip side, however with the breaking up of USSR in 1991, one can question the long term manifestation of impact of Russian Revolution.

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6. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. (150 words) 10

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The famous phrase "Cutting of Chinese Melon" is reflective of how China was shared among western colonial powers.

Initially not willing to open its territories and favourable trade regime was gradually broken down in a manner that British was known. What began as trades treaties to open up port, gradually made way to scramble China.

Opium War (1839-42) and role of British, France, Japan, Russia made the process simpler.

- British, through illegal opium trade via India made Chinese subject to opium addiction. In

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retaliation, China lost opium war and had to open its ports.

- Secondly, Russia was enchroaching northern part of Mongolia, Manchuria. French occupied Indo-French region (Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam) and Portain through treaty of Nanking occupied its port of Nanking, HongKong.

In this way, despite its resistance, China had to open all its ports including Macao, and what is seen is complete cutting of spheres of China for imperial motives, trade and control over Far-East.

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7. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवत: भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency paved way to strengthening of Indian democracy in long run.

However, its imposition led to

- repression of political voices, discreet arrest of major leaders
- curbing right of freedom of speech, expression, censorship of press.
- any kind of dissent in the name of internal disturbance.
- It also questioned the very basis of democratic institution, multi-party system, role of opposition.
- In addition, it violated the basic fundamental rights in the name of law and order.

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In the aftermath of its revoking, it emerged to be a major positive for Indian democratic ideals.

- 44th constitutional amendment was brought to undo all the excess, considerable restriction on the imposing was laid, Term 'Internal Disturbance' was removed.

- It also led to reworking & reinterpretation of many ideals of constitution leading to amendment of provisions.

Thus in the long run, emergency enabled India to pass the test of democratic principle where authoritarian rule was brought down heavily in the 1977 election.

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8. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste politics is one of the major identity politics, to seek political, social, economic escalation subject to hierarchy from age old times.
Be it 1970's Dalit Movement, (or) demand of reservation post Mandal commission, (or) rise of 'Yadav' politics in UP & Bihar post 1990's, Indian political representation has gone into transformed phase in last three decade.
Is it a grave challenge?
— While it represent sectional interest, it also enables to raise voice & concerns of unheard section of population.

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Due to efforts of Ambedkar and later Kanshi Ram, we now have national political parties like that of Bahujan Samaj Party.

- Non-Brahmanical movements has been part of Southern & Western States since 1960's. They gave voice to deprived section of people.

However, there are concern :-

- so long as it can represent a consensus with priorities of growth, development in manifesto, it is desired. It should not be a limited attempt to wage caste battles.
- Secondly, adequate representation should be given as per constitutional provision (reserved seats for SC, ST's) so that there is representative democracy.

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9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. **(150 words) 10**

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is undergoing demographic transition.

North India.

✓ Marked by high fertility rates.

✓ More younger population.

✓ Need for more growth in education, health.

✓ More employment generation, skill development.

South & west.

✓ Low fertility rates.

✓ Aging and matured population

✓ More emphasis must be on social measures for old, elderly, pension, disabled.

✓ Social security schemes.

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Because there is marked difference, policy priorities must be suited to enhance the following.

In North India :-

- Utmost care must be to prioritise neo- and maternal mortality rates, hunger and malnutrition,
- More emphasis to turn the demographic burden to dividend.

In South India :-

Owing to literacy, there will be lesser population, but more funds needs to be allotted to social welfare, insurance, health.

It is certain that more IT penetration and work may lead to more migration from North India to South India. Such changes should also be dealt in policy framing stages.

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10. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Urbanization has many pockets

- Metropolitan set and industrial area.
- city urban housing settlement
- Semi-urban settlement
- Slum.

Urban crimes are an outcome of rapid and unplanned urbanisation. It is also due to pull effect of urban opportunities, to evade poverty in rural areas.

India faces massive urban challenge, with 2011 census hinting 31% urbanisation and it is estimated to reach 60% by 2050. This threat looms large owing to following factors.

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- Search of livelihood opportunity
- economic growth and prospect
- rationale of personal and social escalation.
- education, health and infrastructure facilities.

Despite having dedicated ministry for urban housing, we have haphazard clusters of urbanisation. Urban crimes are largely due to

- casual work opportunity
- poverty in slum area with lack of basic infrastructure,
- lack of educational opportunity.

Measures :-

- systematic rehabilitation of slum.
- adequate skill, vocational training for livelihood opportunity
- housing for all scheme by 2022.
- creating scope and opportunity for them to go back to rural areas.

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11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

. In light of discoveries, excavations it is amply clear that India had a sense of past and artistic remains are a crucial component within it.

Were the artistic remains purely religious?

- From the time of Harappa, we have references of naked bronze dancing girl, and mother goddess references.
- In vedic times, there was nature worship and not much is known apart the literary sources of vedas.
- A new post 2nd urbanisation, and Mauryan, that royal patronage and local art manifested in form of seals, capitals (lion, bull, elephant). there are references to Buddhist influence in terms of stupas.
- Even in post-Mauryan & Gupta period, there are temple building, agrahara

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landgrants, sculptures, stupas (Dhamek) so, in terms of art and architecture Gupta period is also regarded as "classical age".

Equal influence of secular art :-

In an equal measure, one finds ample references to non-religious, secular remains as follows.

- Though Mauryan King adhered to particular religion, tolerance to all forms of patron was allowed.
- Literature from later vedic age in forms of Panini's ashtadhyayi, to later Kalidasa's writings, even the treatise of statecraft Arthashastra were all secular in nature.
- As early as Bhimbetka paintings and later in cave architecture, there are ample reference to secular themes.

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Some other important examples include Khajuraho temples,

- Even co-existence of varied religious influence can be seen in Ajanta, Ellora Elephanta, Bhanavasal cave.

Hence despite the fact that art primarily is reflection of part (social, cultural and political), and religious influence remained primary undertone, we have ample references of secular intent. For instance in Cholas, temples even acted as administrative and financial centre. So, it was multiplicity of factors in case of artistic production.

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12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Nationalism, in Indian context was inherent reaction to colonial rule. It was both reaction as well as reformation from late 19th century. The most important role was played by western educated middle class intelligentsia.

Why?

- They could apply western ideals of liberalism, representation, self-rule, and trace inherent problem with the colonial rule.
- In the name of 'cultural defence', they felt challenged on the question of gender & caste.
- Drain of wealth, economic exploitation and vitiating by moderates exposed the weakness of British rule.

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Belt railway (private Investment), home charge, military expenditure (to wage war), agricultural exploitation (commercialisation), deindustrialization, it was amply clear that the aim and objective of British rule was in stark contradiction to ideals of

- white man's burden (racial overtone)
- western education
- reform and self-rule (Mayo's declaration).

What did they demand?

- Indianisation of civil services.
- Reduction of tariff on Indian goods.
- Scope of self-rule, political representation.
- Reduction in unnecessary military expenditure.

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In a broad sense, it enabled to reform social-religious aspects of Sati, child marriage, age of consent bill, widow remarriage, as a response to outline historicity, glorify India's past. This did lead to understanding India's own historical tradition.

From 1820's the emergence of Gandhi on political scene, some of major contribution include

- rise of political association like INC, Poona Sarvajanik Sanaj, Madras Sarvajanik Sabha etc.
- Social legislation and demand for reform.
- Economic critique of Indian nationalism.
- Provision of council act, 1861, 1892. as a response to demand by moderate.
- Finally, moral critique of resp foundation of British rule.

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13. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? (250 words) 15

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

Evolution of British Policy towards Princely States :-

After establishing its role in 1765 (treaty of Allahabad), East India company furthered its territorial conquest against Karnatic, Marathas, Mysore, Sikh and Afghan till 1850's.

Amidst princely state comprised of 2/3rd of subcontinent. They were subjected to

- subsidiary alliance.
- policy of subordinate isolation
- policy of ring fence.
- Post 1857, they were given relatively position of separate treatment subject to conditions, esp after 1878 Queen's proclamation.

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One of the reason being their indifference and non-revolt participation. In case of Doctrine of Lapse, in case of lack of heir, British was subsuming the territory. This was the case with Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Jaitpur, Jhansi.

But post 1850's, subject to acceptance of British paramountcy, they were :-

- given nominated representation in imperial legislative council.
- No interference in internal matter (except railway penetration) subject to resident being placed and payment of army maintenance.
- Princely states were not allowed to have any relation with other neighbours and foreign power.
- British did interfere in internal matter of succession.

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They remained loyal to British government, even in first half of 20th.

But from 1920's, rise of PRAJA MANDALs, the activities of revolt from within (Gudem Rampa), role of some states of Travancore, Mysore, Benares, showed signs of drifting towards reform from within.

In 1938, All India State People's Union, by 1940's, even Congress opening to the agitations of natives of princely state, provincial congress committees expanding in these area began to show resistance against British rule.

Major differences include

- They were sporadic, localised and limited as compared to rest of British India.
- They did not take part in major mass movement due to isolation & princely-British relation in the initial phase of mass struggle.

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14. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.
(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

1979 as a year marked two major events,

- Iran witnessed revolution over-throwing Shah rule and Khamanei was placed as supreme head. This was a major shift in Iran, post which US was to become major adversary.
- Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan by supporting Afghan communist group and in response, US, Pakistan supported Jihad war that had a devastating impact on Afghanistan, till today.
- In West Asia, this year also marked rise of Iran-Iraq conflict which saw war and destruction followed by sanction, impacting economic, humanitarian and political consequences.

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In general, this period also was that of COLD WAR with US - USSR silent ideological battle taking its manifestation all across the globe. For Russia, Afghanistan was US's buffer zone to check spread of the rival ideology. It was hence a spill-over effect in this case.

Consequences of the 1979 events :-

Even today, these areas are marked with geopolitical threats, war devastation (US against Iraq in 2003), economic sanction against Iran, the failure of joint cooperation agreement.

As later 2014 and after, US withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan, lack of peaceful transition to political democracy (Ghani and Karzai) along with Taliban forces ;

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and most importantly for India, its far flung impact being an extended neighbour, the challenges with Pakistan in between can be felt.

- West Asia saw the impact further with ethnic and sectarian conflict, rise of ISIS and terrorism in the breeding ground post 1979 disturbance.

Hence, it was certainly a long lasting impact not only in West Asia and Afghanistan, but also its adjoining and extended neighbour countries.

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15. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. (250 words) 15

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

In 1823, Monroe doctrine declared that any form of attack on the western side of hemisphere (esp central and south America) by any European power will be regarded as an attack on USA itself.

This was a time when central and south America saw centuries of colonial exploitation by Spain, Portugal and Britain. However, gradually this very protectionism was to become a source of interference, control, indirect rule by US as a 'Big brother' as later as 1950's & 1960's.

What were the after impacts?

✓ To begin with USA could find

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a market for its finished products, source of raw material and paved way for trade monopoly, neitrection harming these south-American countries Brazil became mere sugar ~~import~~ exporting country. They were made single crop producing market. This was also case with Cuba.

Gradually they had to even import basic food items and severely this impacted the economy.

- Most of these countries could not see peaceful transition to democracy as most witnessed single dictator rule, lack of political freedom and were mere puppet regime under dictum of US.
- Locally, there was marked impoverishment and quality of life worsened.

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So, much so that there was anarchy, and US which otherwise was harbinger of democracy, equality, exploited these poor neighbouring countries in every manner.

1962, Cuba Missile crisis, later revolts by Che Guevara and other generals like Simon Bolivar were all manifestation of discontent vis-a-vis American hegemony. Any communist uprising was organised brutally and in longrun, North and South America even today has huge differences economically, socio, politically and development in general.

So, what began as a form of 'protection' became the very basis of 'intervention' & exploitation.

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**16.** The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

**(250 words) 15**

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

North-East region is separated from mainland Indian landmass merely joining at narrow 22 km Siliguri corridor.

Its complex social character is marked by distinct, multiple tribal groups, languages, traditional customary rights and varied cultural affinities.

In terms of backwardness:

- Lack of transport & communication penetration
- lopsided emphasis on dam and hydro potentials, inadequate industrial development.
- Educational institution are meagre and little employment opportunity.

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- A sense of detached alienation, 'otherly' treatment due to racial overtones in mainland has kept them secluded and indifferent.

All of these led to varied forms of resistance, demands and reaction within these states.

- Demand for territorial rearrangement, separate statehood, greater Nagaland to include parts of Mizoram, Manipur and Myanmar.
- States like Nagaland was carved in 1960, Meghalaya was separated when Assamese was being imposed, even Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were carved out in 1987 from UT to state.
- Assam Accord of 1985 signify the challenges Union govt faces to maintain cordial relation with these state

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However, there are persistent challenges.
- Belt AFSPA in Manipur, the Inner Line permit system, border differences with China, Bangladesh, Myanmar,
- Infringement upon traditional customary rights, as seen recently in Nagaland's urban local body election, Article 371 being invoked for these states to give special provisions, all points to the diversity and differences.

Way ahead :-
- Economic development (Industrial fund, small and medium size development, infrastructure fund).
- Political assimilation (more seats in parliament)
- cultural people to people contact and assimilation.

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17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

(250 words) 15

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में हीं क्यूँ विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

The aforementioned statement hints at issues of regional aspiration, exclusivism, cultural distinctness and socio-economic compulsion.

Is the demand justified?

✓ India has huge population diability with UP alone having 16 crore population. In comparision, though states in N.East are scarcely populated, there is lack of employment opportunities.

✓ Secondly, regional language does become crucial factor, especially at district, taluk, village levels, administrative requirement compels states to hire 'local' people than.

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The demand-supply aspect of the employment opportunity, most of jobs centered around urban areas make it necessary to compensate for those left behind in rural and semi-urban areas.

- On one end, it is also populist measures to seek political vote that such a demand is raised.

But going by socio-economic realities and compulsions.,

- There is a need to reserve certain quota of seats for domicile in provincial civil services and Grade C & D government jobs.

- It is likely that natives would understand demand, local language, local concern and will be more suitables to work as compared to non-native. For example, in southern

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and northern India, local language is essential to work at provincial level.

This may not hold true for
- private companies located in urban cities.
- self employment skill based jobs
- wage employment opportunities.

However following aspects must not be compromised
- Article 15 which safeguards the right to public employment
- Merit and quality of recruitment
- Any kind of discrimination which violates right to equality.

Hence a need for careful appropriation of required skill, talent pool, manpower along with aspiration of the people in general.

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18. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(250 words) 15**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization, as a phenomenon is deeply penetrative and present in Indian context post 1991 economic reform.

Positives :-

- It opened up our economy, led to liberalisation, privatisation, there was competition over state monopoly; increased exchange, trade and interaction.
- There was cultural, social, interaction, exchange of people, services, ideas which opened up the geographical and technological barrier b/n developed and developing countries.

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However, it posed certain challenges:

- No longer are we subject to rigid conformities of tradition, culture, social order, pattern.
- It impacted the way we dress, what we eat, what we consume and altered radically taste, choices, preference.
- Example, eating pattern have switch to burgers, donuts, pizzas; clothes increasingly moved to western influence, ideals of western family values are visible in sitcoms, Hollywood films. even to brand, emulation of west (as it is progressive) may have challenged Indian social milieu.

But instead of threat, one must look at this in positive connotation. There is increasing assimilation of

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Idea, GLOBAL + LOCAL = GLOCAL (world has become a global village), there has been

- Multiple opportunities for India to show its cultural heritage (International Yoga Day),
- medical and spiritual tourism, Bollywood,
- Our IT products, software skills and space is in demand across globe.

So, economic and social changes may have happened, but by no means it is a threat. It instead is coupled with varied opportunities, challenges and future prospects to enhance growth.

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19. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

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**20.** Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

As per 42nd constitutional amendment India is a secular state. Our interpretation may differ from western notion, in terms of separation of religion from state, reasonable restriction in case of public order.

- India has a tradition of tolerance and religious harmony from times and age. It is birthplace of many religion like Buddhism, Jainism etc.
- It is marked by presence, peaceful co-existence and harmony of major religious groups and practices.
- Constitution gives the right to religion, practice profess, propagate any religion and state interference is to preserve social & moral order.

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Is it adequate to ensure a secular state?

- In context of recent attacks on minority groups, this holds significance.
- There is a need to respect the belief, tradition, value system which may be antagonistic to majority religious groups.
- Secondly, frequent intervention by Supreme Court to direct the changes in personal law, example Triple Talaq, is seen as an attack on the civil rights by minorities.

So long as it violates the fundamental rights, it must be questioned.

- But State must also ensure that adequate measures are taken to ensure safety, livelihood opportunity, adequate scope to practice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

religious and customary beliefs, without any fear of persecution.

✓ State must ensure through the sensitisation, awareness of rights and liberties to section of police, bureaucracy and administration to secure & safeguard the minorities.

There is a need to assimilate, co-opt and provide a sense of dignity, fraternity to our minority counterparts. Only then in true spirit will the constitutional ideals be realised to its true potentials.